

1851

Annual Announcement of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia: Session of 1851-52

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27th

The Session commences on Monday, Oct. 13, 1851.

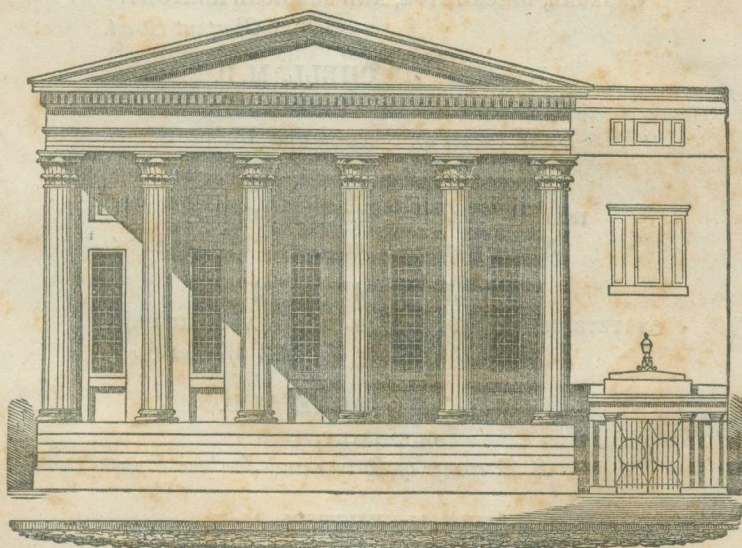
Annual Announcement

OF

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF

PHILADELPHIA.



Session of 1851-52.

PHILADELPHIA:
T. K. AND P. G. COLLINS, PRINTERS,
No. 1 LODGE ALLEY.
1851.

PROFESSORS.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M.D.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, ETC.

18 *Girard Street.*

ROBERT M. HUSTON, M.D.

MATERIA MEDICA AND GENERAL THERAPEUTICS.

1 *Girard Street.*

JOSEPH PANCOAST, M.D.

GENERAL, DESCRIPTIVE, AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

300 *Chestnut Street.*

JOHN K. MITCHELL, M.D.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

S. W. corner of Eleventh and Walnut Streets.

THOMAS D. MÜTTER, M.D.

INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

S. E. corner of Eleventh and Walnut Streets.

CHARLES D. MEIGS, M.D.

OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

424 *Walnut Street.*

FRANKLIN BACHE, M.D.

CHEMISTRY.

S. E. corner of Spruce and Juniper Streets.

ROBERT M. HUSTON, M.D.

DEAN OF THE FACULTY.

1 *Girard Street.*

ELLERSLIE WALLACE, M.D.

DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY.

92 *South Eleventh Street.*

WILLIAM WATSON, *Janitor;*

at the College, Tenth Street, between Chestnut and Walnut. He will direct students, on their arrival, to the residences of the Professors, and aid them in obtaining boarding.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN issuing their Announcement for the present year, the Faculty of Jefferson Medical College have great pleasure in being able to congratulate the friends of the Institution on its continued prosperity.

The class of the last session (1850-51) numbered *five hundred and four*, that of the graduates at the close of the session, *two hundred and twenty-seven*.

The class of students was composed of gentlemen from nearly all the States of the UNION, and of some from foreign countries; whilst of those who received the doctorate, a very large proportion had been students for one or more terms in other colleges, and *twelve* had already received the highest honors.

The increasing disposition of students and physicians, after attending lectures elsewhere, to resort to this Institution to complete their medical education, while it accounts for the unusually large proportion of the graduates to the number of the class in attendance, offers to the Faculty the most gratifying assurance of the confidence and support of the profession. Of the five hundred and four who constituted the class of 1850-51, *one hundred and sixty-five* were from other schools, viz.: from the University of Virginia, 49; Medical College of South Carolina, at Charleston, 10; Medical College of Georgia, at Augusta, 10; University of Louisville, Kentucky, 12; Medical Department of Randolph Macon College, 7; Hampden Sydney, 1; Ohio Medical College, 3; Transylvania University, 3; Harvard University, 3; College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, 3; University of Pennsylvania, 5; University of New York, 8; Albany Medical College, 1; Geneva Medical College, 2; Univ. of Buffalo, 4; Berkshire Medical Institution, 2; Memphis (Session of 1848-9), 1; New Orleans University, 3; Castleton Medical College, Vermont, 6; Woodstock, Vermont, 6; Maine Medical College, 8; Willoughby University (1846), 1; Franklin Medical College (1846), 1; University of Maryland, 1; Washington University of Maryland, 1; National Medical Institute, District of Columbia, 1; University of Missouri, 3; Rush Medical College, 1; Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland, 5; Medical School of Toronto, Canada, 2.

The following statistical account exhibits the progress of the College for the last five years:—

Session of 1846-7,	Number of the Class,	493;	Number of Graduates,	181
do. 1847-8,	do.	480;	do.	178
do. 1848-9,	do.	477;	do.	188
do. 1849-50,	do.	516;	do.	211
do. 1850-51,	do.	504;	do.	227

Although the regular lectures do not commence until *Monday, the thirteenth of October*, the rooms for the prosecution of practical Anatomy will be open from the commencement of the month; and such arrangements have been made by the Professor of Anatomy, and the Demonstrator, that facilities will be afforded to students who may wish to occupy themselves, before the session commences, in this important branch of knowledge. Lectures will also be delivered regularly by different Professors on subjects connected with their respective departments.

The COMMENCEMENT for the conferring of degrees, at the termination of the last session, was held on the eighth of March.

MUSEUM.

The Museum belonging to the Institution is amply provided with materials for demonstration before the class, and is well fitted for illustrating the various branches. It is constantly receiving fresh accessions. Besides the usual osseous, nervous, vascular, muscular, ligamentous, and other preparations for

anatomical demonstration, it contains a large number of wet preparations relating to pathology, obstetrics, surgery, &c., an ample collection of diseased bones, calculi, models in wood, plaster, and wax, and an extensive series of paintings and engravings, representing healthy and morbid parts, fractures, dislocations, tumors, &c. &c., and the surgical operations that are necessary for their relief.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

The students of the College participate in all the advantages derivable from an attendance on the Pennsylvania Hospital—the lectures being so arranged as to admit of their visiting on particular days this valuable establishment, where, for a fee of ten dollars, they can witness the economy, the medical and surgical practice, and attend all the lectures and clinical demonstrations by Drs. Wood and Norris in that large and well-conducted hospital. In addition to this, they have the *exclusive* privilege of attending gratuitously an extensive general Dispensary belonging to the College. The COLLEGE CLINIC connected with this, enables the Professors to exhibit to the class the mode of applying principles, taught in the various departments that constitute the curriculum of study in the medical schools, to immediate practice. It is richly supplied with medical and surgical cases. Throughout the session, the Clinic is a prominent and most important element in the educational resources. The patient is examined, prescribed for, and, if surgical aid be demanded, is operated on before the class. The reason for every conclusion and for every prescription is given; and diagnosis, prognosis, and therapeutics are thus intimately elucidated. That the value of the Clinic is not insignificant, is shown by the numerous practitioners who are in constant attendance; and who afford their voluntary testimony to the predominant advantages in this, as well as in other respects, which the students of the present day possess over their less fortunate predecessors. The clinical courses afford to the student an extensive field for witnessing and participating in the practical exercise of his profession. Opportunities likewise occur for obstetrical practice.

From the report of the clinical clerks—Drs. C. W. Horner and George R. Morehouse—it appears that there were treated at the Clinic of the College during the clinical year ending April 2d, 1851, nineteen hundred and seventy-nine cases, of which were admitted to the Medical Department . . . 1074 Cases.
Surgical Department . . . 905 “

Total . . . 1979

This list exceeds that of the preceding year by two hundred and seventy cases. It embraced the most important medical and surgical cases; and as the patients seek advice at the clinic voluntarily, they represent a class that apply at the office of the private practitioner. For certain cases, the faculty have accommodations provided which enable the surgeons to perform the more serious operations, as lithotomy, amputation, &c., before the class.

The following is a list of some of the more important operations performed in the presence of the class during the session of 1850–51.

	Cases.		Cases.
Amputations of the leg, arm, hand,		Staphyloraphy	2
toes, and fingers,		Rhinoplasty	1
Extirpation of the testicle,	3	Extensive plastic operations on the	
eye,	2	face	2
mamma,	3	Reduction of dislocations of the	
Paracentesis for hydrocephalus,	3	shoulder; one recent; one of	
Resection of the femur for anky-		nine, and another of fourteen	
losis	1	weeks standing.	
Resection of the tibia	1	Nævus involving one-half the head	
Lithotomy	2	Removal of the greater part of the	
Trephining for epilepsy	1	lower jaw	2

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

I.—INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, &c.

PROFESSOR DUNGLISON.

The Chair of Institutes of Medicine embraces the doctrine of the functions of the body as executed in health—or Physiology proper—with its applications to Pathology, Hygiene, Therapeutics, and Medical Jurisprudence; all of which are considered in detail. It is the great object of the Professor to teach fully the doctrine of the healthy function, as the only true point of departure for every pathological consideration.

In the elucidation of the various subjects, the eye is addressed as much as possible. Where advisable, experiments are shown; and preparations, casts, engravings and drawings are largely employed.

Books of Reference.—Dunglison's Human Physiology, and Human Health.

II.—MATERIA MEDICA AND GENERAL THERAPEUTICS.

PROFESSOR HUSTON.

The lectures on this branch are designed to convey the knowledge requisite for the discharge of the every-day duties of the Physician, and are therefore essentially therapeutical in their character. While treating of the therapeutical actions of remedies, however, the natural history, sensible, physical, and chemical properties of the articles employed as medicines, and their proper pharmaceutical preparation, are fully described and explained.

To render the course as instructive as possible, the Professor is provided with an extensive cabinet of genuine and spurious drugs, drawings, dried specimens, &c., for illustration.

Books of Reference.—Dunglison's Therapeutics and Materia Medica, or the Dispensatory of the United States, by Drs. Wood and Bache.

III.—GENERAL, DESCRIPTIVE, AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR PANCOAST.

The course of lectures in this department comprises a demonstration and description of the entire structure of the human body. Although the Professor, from the abundance of the material necessary to anatomical pursuits, is enabled in every case to resort to recent dissections for illustration, he has, from much experience, found the employment of accessory means indispensable in order to enable the student to form a satisfactory acquaintance with this important subject. For the exposition of parts, which are minute and complicate, he is provided with large and accurate models, so constructed that the parts can be taken asunder and replaced; thus furnishing the pupil with the double advantage of studying them by the analytic and synthetic methods. Throughout the course he keeps in mind that the uses of anatomy, and the objects for which it is mainly studied, are its applications to practice; and as the relative or topographical anatomy of organs is that which is most important to the practitioner, care is taken—so far as this can be done without disadvantage to special anatomy—to lay bare, and describe the parts together, as they are found in the body.

Books of Reference.—Pancoast's edition of Wistar's Anatomy, or Wilson's Anatomy, and Pancoast's edition of Quain's Anatomical Plates.

IV.—PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL.

In this branch of medical science, the Professor endeavors to present a concise, but comprehensive view of the actual state of his department.

While he leads the student carefully over every useful division of his subject, pathological and practical, he, for obvious reasons, dwells minutely on the recently acquired knowledge of diseases of the heart and organs of respiration, and endeavors to give as clear an account as possible of the physical indications of this interesting and important part of professional knowledge, and of the mode of using the stethoscope, plexor and pleximeter.

Every proper effort is made, by preparations and drawings, to convey a lively conception of the truth to the mind of the pupil.

Books of Reference.—Dunglison's Practice of Medicine, or the Practice of Medicine of Bell and Stokes.

V.—INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

PROFESSOR MÜTTER.

In the arrangement of his course, the Professor adopts as a basis the classification, according to which all surgical diseases are brought under three principal heads. 1st. Those which affect all organic tissues—as inflammation, scrofula, scorbutus, cancer, fungus hæmatodes and wounds. 2dly. Those which affect each tissue separately; in the consideration of which, the Professor begins at the surface and proceeds to the centre of the body. 3dly. Those which involve the several regions.

The different surgical operations are thoroughly explained, and exhibited on the dead subject; and many of them are shown upon patients who attend the "Surgical Clinic" of the Institution.

The excellent Museum belonging to the College, and the Professor's own extensive private collections of drawings, casts, and models, enable him to promise as full and practical a course as can be delivered on his branch in the time allotted.

Books of Reference.—Liston's and Mütter's Operations of Surgery; or Pancoast's Operative Surgery; Druitt's Surgery; Miller's Principles of Surgery.

VI.—OBSTETRICS, AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

PROFESSOR MEIGS.

The course on Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children comprises a minute description of the structure and uses of the Pelvis in its relations to Obstetrics. The Soft Parts are considered both as the seats of disease and as the agents in reproduction, gestation, and labor. Pregnancy, in its physiological and pathological states, undergoes a full discussion and explanation; and Labor in every variety is explained to the class; its accidents, difficulties, and obstructions are carefully exposed, with the most esteemed modes of treating the several cases. The diseases of Women and Children are likewise treated of, with their methods of cure.

Various obstetric instruments and appliances are exhibited, and the whole course is illustrated by paintings, engravings, and preparations.

Books of Reference.—Meigs's Obstetrics, or Velpeau's or Churchill's Midwifery; Meigs's edition of Colombat de l'Isère on the Diseases of Women; or Meigs on Females, their Diseases and Remedies; and J. F. Meigs on the Diseases of Children.

VII.—CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR BACHE.

In this course a systematic view is presented of the science with its application to Medicine. All the important chemical preparations, embraced in the United States and British Pharmacopœias, are shown and described; the order in which they are taken up being determined by the classification pursued, which throws them into natural groups. Organic chemistry, embracing animal and vegetable substances, forms the last division of the course, and is treated of in a methodical manner. The instruction in this department is interspersed with observations on the application of the chemical facts to Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics, and Toxicology.

The course is illustrated by numerous experiments, for which a suitable apparatus is provided. Frequent use is made of diagrams and explanations on the black board, in elucidation of points not otherwise readily comprehended by the student.

Books of Reference.—Fownes's Chemistry; and the Chemical Articles in the United States Dispensatory.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

The Dissecting-Rooms are under the charge of the Professor of Anatomy, and the Demonstrator. The material for dissection is so abundant as to enable the student to prosecute his labors with full advantage. The Demonstrator will be in constant attendance, directing him in his course, explaining the parts with their various surgical relations, and familiarizing him with the use of surgical instruments.

In the morbid alterations of the organs, care is taken to point out to the student the degree of variation from the healthy standard, and to make him familiar with such researches in pathology as bear upon the lesions. To prepare him for what he is about to investigate with the knife, the Professor is in the habit of giving, in the anatomical theatre, evening lectures to the class, on the more difficult portions of the science—as the brain, pelvis, perineum, and such other parts as are concerned in the more important surgical operations.

REGULATIONS, &c.

The examinations are so arranged as to permit the commencement for conferring Degrees to be held early in March.

There is likewise an examination of candidates for graduation during the first week of July. The degrees are conferred on the candidates who are successful at this examination at the annual commencement following.

The candidate must be of good moral character, and at least twenty-one years of age.

He must have attended two full courses of lectures in some respectable Medical School, one of which shall have been in this College, and must exhibit his tickets, or other adequate evidence thereof, to the Dean of the Faculty.

He must have studied medicine for not less than three years, and have attended at least one course of clinical instruction in an Institution approved by the Faculty.

He must present to the Dean of the Faculty a thesis of his own composition, correctly written, and in his own hand-writing, on some medical subject; and exhibit to the Faculty, at his examination, satisfactory evidence of his professional attainments.

If, after examination for a degree, the candidate, on ballot, shall be found to have received three negative votes, he shall be entitled to a fresh examination. Should he decline this, he may withdraw his thesis, and not be considered as rejected.

The degree will not be conferred upon any candidate who absents himself from the public commencement, except by special permission of the Faculty.

FEES.

The fee for admission to each course of lectures is *fifteen dollars*, payable in advance.

The matriculation fee is *five dollars*. To be paid the first session only.

The fee for the diploma is *thirty dollars*.

☞ The price of boarding, and all the personal expenses of the student, are at least as reasonable in Philadelphia as in the other cities of the Union. Good boarding, fire and lights included, can be had for three dollars per week.

☞ The Faculty would strongly recommend to the parents and guardians of the students not to send money to them in the form of notes; but of bills on some banker, broker, or merchant of Philadelphia or New York.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Session of 1851-52.

The regular Course of Lectures will commence on Monday the 13th of October, and continue until the first day of March. The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT for conferring degrees will be held *early in March*, instead of at the end of the month, as formerly.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D.,	Professor of Institutes of Medicine, &c.
ROBERT M. HUSTON, M. D.,	Prof. of Mat. Medica and Gen. Therapeutics.
JOSEPH PANCAST, M. D.,	Prof. of Gen., Descriptive, and Surg. Anatomy.
JOHN K. MITCHELL, M. D.,	Prof. of Practice of Medicine.
THOMAS D. MÜTTER, M. D.,	Prof. of Institutes and Practice of Surgery.
CHARLES D. MEIGS, M. D., }	Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and
FRANKLIN BACHE, M. D., }	Children.
	Prof. of Chemistry.

ELLERSLIE WALLACE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Every Wednesday and Saturday in the month of October, and during the course, Medical and Surgical cases will be investigated, prescribed for, and lectured on before the class. During the past year *nineteen hundred and seventy-nine* cases were treated, and *two hundred and seventy-three* operations performed. Amongst these were many major operations—as lithotomy, amputation of the leg, arm, &c., extirpation of the eye and mamma; trephining, extensive plastic operations; resection of the femur for ankylosis, &c. &c.

The Lectures are so arranged as to permit the student to attend the Lectures and Clinical Demonstrations at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

On and after the 1st of October, the dissecting rooms will be open, under the direction of the Professor of Anatomy, and the Demonstrator.

FEES.

Matriculation, which is paid only once,	\$5
Each Professor, \$15	105
Graduation,	30

The number of Students during the last session was 504; and of Graduates, 227.

R. M. HUSTON, M. D.

Dean of the Faculty, No. 1, Girard St.

Philadelphia, July, 1851.